

**BANDITS AND TWO IN HOLDUP OF BANK; FLEE WITHOUT LOOT**

**Brace of Robbers Escape After Having Seriously Wounded Third Man.**

**NEW CLEVER RUSE USED Leader Hires Safety Box to Study Plans for Raid at Pearl River, N. Y.**

**PILES OF CASH UNTOUCHED Police Watching for an Automobile With Injured Occupant—Derby Hat a Clue.**

*Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.*  
PEARL RIVER, N. Y., Dec. 29.—James B. Moore, paying teller, and Sigfried Butz, bookkeeper, were cleaning up odds and ends of business in their cages in the First National Bank during the noon luncheon hour to-day when a well dressed man stepped up to the window and asked to look at his safety deposit box rented about a month ago.

Five minutes later Moore and Butz lay dead behind their desks, where they had fallen in a desperate hand to hand conflict with bandits. Both were shot through the heart. Adolph Miller, watchman, who had heard the shots and ran in, was lying outside the cashier's window shot through the groin. One of the bandits was escaping through a rear window bleeding from one or more wounds, leaving a red trail across the snow in a lumber yard to an automobile waiting half a block away.

The bandits did not get a penny, bank officials announced later. In less than ten minutes after the first shot was fired factory whistles were shrieking an alarm and half of Pearl River, armed and in automobiles, was on the chase.

**Trick Planned Cleverly.**

The man who planned this new trick in the modern orgy of bank robbing first appeared a few weeks ago and deposited some securities in a safety box which he rented for a year. He wore a derby, looked like the average well to do business man and twice during the last two weeks had called at the bank at just half-past twelve noon. He was seen several times around the bank and in the streets. Pearl River, a village of 800 persons in the northern tip of Rockland county, near the border line, notes the appearance of the man, but no one thought to find out who he was or who he rented the safety box. His key to the box gave him entry to the bank.

Noon is luncheon hour in Pearl River. Business is practically suspended while the air mail service, but later the Government did not take so kindly to them. The present flight, it was said, is being made in an attempt to restore the plane to public favor.

**ELLEN TERRY DECLINES NEW YEAR'S HONOR Was to Be 'Dame Commander of the British Empire.'**

*LONDON, Dec. 29.*—Ellen Terry has asked permission to decline the proffered honor of "Dame Commander of the British Empire," according to the *Mirror*. The title was to have been conferred on the forthcoming New Year's honoree in recognition of her talents and long service to art.

The Order of the British Empire, which includes that of Dame Commander, was instituted in June, 1917. It ranks next to and immediately after the Royal Victorian order.

**MAY SETTLE PRIVATE DEBTS WITH GERMANS Restrictions on Negotiations With Americans Withdrawn.**

*BERLIN, Dec. 29 (Associated Press).*—Americans holding claims against German subjects are now permitted to make settlement direct, it was announced to-day, since the American Government has decided to become a party to the international clearing process provided for in the treaty of Versailles.

The German official restrictions which were in force pending America's decision on the exercise of her option with respect to the adjustment of private claims of her citizens have been removed and German debtors are now permitted to negotiate directly with their American creditors.

**FRANCE REOPENS RELATIONS WITH POPE**

*PARIS, Dec. 29.*—The Senate adopted to-night the credits for the embassy to the Vatican. The vote was 193 to 159.

On December 16 the Senate voted confidence in the Briand Government on the question of the resumption of relations with France with the Vatican.

*Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurants. Advertising will be found on Page 9-10.*

**\$2,000,000 in Victory Notes Sold at 100.08**

*PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.*—Two blocks of \$1,000,000 each of 4½ per cent. Victory Notes changed hands to-day on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange at 100.08. It was declared to be the largest transaction in Victories ever recorded on the local exchange, and, incidentally, the highest price ever reached here, except for a \$500 lot sold two weeks ago for 100.14.

The financial district understood the buying was for the Government, which, it was said, had been purchasing bonds in the open market for retirement.

**2 SOAR OVER STORM FOR 24-HOUR RECORD**

*Stinson and Bertaud, Flying Above Mineola, Must Stay Up Until 9:20 A. M.*

**HOPE TO LAST TILL NOON**

**SJL-6 Monoplane Supplied With Plenty of Fuel and Food—Exhaust Gives Heat.**

A dozen mechanics warmed themselves last night around smudge fires on Hazelhurst Field at Mineola, looked up into the sky every few minutes and muttered that ancient wail of pessimism: "They'll never make it."

Two thousand feet above the field Edward Stinson and Lloyd Bertaud were flying in an SJL-6 all metal monoplane in an attempt to break the world's record for a non-stop airplane flight.

Stinson, with Bertaud sitting behind him, had taken the monoplane up at 8:58 o'clock in the morning in the midst of a whirling snowstorm. If they remain in the air until 9:20 o'clock this morning they will have established a new world's record. They hope to stay up until noon. Many elements are against them, but they were still going strong at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

The world's record for an airplane endurance flight is 24 hours 19 minutes and 7 seconds. It was made in June, 1920, at St. Maurice, France, by a Frenchman, Louis Bleriot, in a Farman. Golath biplane, equipped with two 250 horse-power motors. Stinson's machine has one 185 horse-power motor. Every ounce of extra weight was stripped before it was sent into the air. It carried 250 gallons of gasoline, 28 gallons of oil and enough food for Stinson and Bertaud to live on until to-day.

Long after the farmers living around Mineola, Hazelhurst and Hempstead, L. I., had gone to bed last night the monoplane continued to roar above them. Stinson and Bertaud alternated with the piloting, each trying to sleep a little between times. They were no longer asleep, but depended on the heat from the exhaust pipes to keep them warm. Though the first part of the flight was foggy, the clear weather in the afternoon and evening was pronounced good for the test.

Searchlights were used for a time after dark to indicate the position of the plane to observers, but later the lights were discarded and only the oily smudges from the exhaust pipes to keep them warm. Though the first part of the flight was foggy, the clear weather in the afternoon and evening was pronounced good for the test.

Several times Stinson and Bertaud slipped down everything was going all right and that they were confident of staying in the air until noon.

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**U.S. REGISTERED MAIL TAPPING NETS LIQUOR WORTH \$2,000,000**

**Day, in Charge Here One Month, Swamped by Bootlegging Counterfeits.**

**NO DOCUMENTS SAFE Printing Plant Turns Out Necessary Papers Hard to Detect.**

**WOOD ALCOHOL KILLS 9 Bootleg Whisky Blamed for Holiday Poisonings—Raids in Hoboken Net \$51,000.**

Efforts of the Federal authorities to stop the leakage of liquor through the forgery of withdrawal papers have failed completely, it was learned yesterday. Facts made public by Ralph A. Day, State Director, indicate that at least \$2,000,000 worth of liquor, and perhaps many times that amount, has been illegally released recently. Mr. Day has been in office a month.

The flow of illegally released whisky is believed to have something to do with the large and increasing number of deaths reported during the last few days of persons who have died from drinking wood alcohol and doctored bootleg whisky. Three more deaths were reported yesterday and last night, making a total of nine in all who have died since Christmas Day. Some officials are inclined to believe that the bootleggers who have obtained some of the illegally released liquor have taken advantage of the opportunity to doctor it with wood alcohol and other poisons.

It was stated that the bootleggers are operating on a system so perfect that they are able to counterfeit every official paper and document used in the withdrawal of liquor, and that the conspiracy against the Government has gone so far as to involve interference with the registered mail. Col. Catrow, Mr. Day's chief assistant, stated that it is impossible to estimate how much liquor is being taken out of the warehouse and distilleries. Only through addition of the amounts released by about thirty forged permits has it been possible to place a minimum figure on these releases.

**30,000 Cases Likely Taken Out.**

The forgeries in each "permit" called for the release of at least 1,000 cases of liquor. It was admitted at prohibition headquarters that the forgers form on a hundredth part of the forgers successfully carried out.

The bogus papers were discovered in checking up the records of warehouses. Certain warehouses were asked to account for discrepancies in the amount of liquor released. They were then charged with the amount charged against them by the prohibition authorities. They produced sets of withdrawal papers which could be recognized as counterfeit only slightly through the most expert examination.

Prohibition authorities believe that the papers used are all prepared at a central printing establishment, which is the heart of the bootlegging organization. Such data as the director's office has obtained have been turned over to Hugh McQuillan, chief of the special intelligence unit of the Internal Revenue Bureau, who has been working on the bootlegging case for some time.

As Col. Catrow explained the scheme, whenever application is made for a withdrawal of a quantity of liquor greater than one barrel, or fifteen cases, the warehouse upon which the permit is drawn is required to write to prohibition headquarters by registered mail, requesting verification of the permit. The liquor is not to be released until the warehouse receives a letter of approval signed by the State Director.

**Bogus Registry Receipts.**

According to Col. Catrow, not only are the withdrawal permit papers counterfeited, but reproductions are made as well of registered mail receipts and of the letters of approval. At some time after the letter is sent by registered mail to the State Director's office, requesting verification of the permit it is intercepted, Col. Catrow said.

Heretofore, in conspiracy in which the forgery of liquor permits was charged, there has been implication of clerks in the State Director's office. Director Day said yesterday that he had removed the possibility of a leak in that connection by changing the girls charged with receiving the registered mail.

It was not stated at the director's office whether this precaution had been taken before the discovery of the forgeries described by Col. Catrow. The postal authorities have been communicated with, Col. Catrow said, on the theory that the interceptors have taken place before delivery of the registered mail at prohibition headquarters.

The letter of approval purporting to come from Director Day in one forgery was a reproduction of the letter of approval which was actually sent out in exactly reproduced in the bogus letter. The paper used, bearing a complete letterhead of the Internal Revenue Bureau, is of even better quality than that used by the Government. Reproductions of the bureau's franked envelopes, with the warning of a penalty of \$100 for private use, have also been made.

No official statement could be had at prohibition headquarters concerning the part the warehouse men have played in these alleged forgeries.

Two men charged with having contracted with General Agents Bates, Witten and Fabricius to furnish them with fifty

*Continued on Page Eight.*

*Deerfoot Farm Sales. Try them and see the difference in flavor and quality. Sold only in pound packages, parchment wrapped—Ado.*

# AMERICAN DELEGATES DEMAND LAWS TO CURB PIRACY BY SUBMARINES; BALFOUR ARGUES 5-POWER AGREEMENT

**ITALIAN 'BIG FOUR' BANK SUSPENDS**

*Banca di Sconto, Powerful Institution in Rome, Closes Its Doors.*

**DEPOSITORS PROTECTED**

*Directed by Signor Marconi, Ex-Premier Nitti and Marquis di Medici.*

*Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Rome, Dec. 29.*

That Italy is in the throes of a serious financial crisis was emphasized to-day when the Banca Italiana di Sconto, the second largest of the so-called "free banks," and with a capital stock of 300,000,000 lire, closed its doors, taking advantage of the modified moratorium which the Government declared in its behalf yesterday. It is reported on semi-official authority to-night that the Government has taken steps to protect the bank's depositors and creditors against losses.

The present crisis follows the boom which swept over Italy after the war, when the four biggest banks—the Banca Commerciale, the Banca Italiana di Sconto, the Credito Italiano and the Banca di Roma, known as the "Big Four"—greatly increased their capital stock to expand Italian trade all over the world, taking into partnership shipping and industrial concerns of all kinds.

At that time the Banca di Sconto tied itself up with the great Ansaldo armament firm here. This alliance brought success to the bank from the first and it enabled the Ansaldo to develop their business to the utmost limit. The Banca di Sconto and the Ansaldo came to be regarded as one and indivisible, and it was declared that disaster to either of them would prove a national disaster in Italy.

**Situation Becomes Acute.**

The situation became acute a month ago. Since then the Government has been making desperate efforts to avert a crisis and save the big credit institutions.

Following a conference between Premier Bonomi, Signor Nitti, one time Premier, and the latter one of the founders of the bank, a few days ago, a royal decree was issued forbidding dealing on the Italian bourses except for cash and authorizing a modified moratorium for those institutions which applied for it, subject to approval by the tribunals. It is regarded as likely that the moratorium will be granted, but it is not known whether the Government will exercise its control over foreign exchange dealings.

Underlying the present crisis is the effort made recently by certain banks and speculators to take advantage of the general depression from which all countries are suffering, but which is severest in Italy, and capture the big credit institutions and affiliated banks in the hands of a few groups. The responsibility for the closing of the Banca Italiana di Sconto to-day is largely placed upon these parties.

Since the closing of the bank, the Government a month ago established a consortium to aid the Banca di Sconto to free itself from heavy credits which it held against the Ansaldo concern. All the banks which had loans from the Banca di Sconto are now being asked to contribute to a fund to help the bank out of its difficulties.

The closing of the bank caused great inconvenience to hundreds of Americans here who patronize its chief branch in the Piazza di Spagna, as they are now unable to get money.

It is reported here that another Italian bank has sustained heavy losses through various companies connected with the grain, cotton and metal industries, some of which are now subject to judicial inquiry. The price of shares of many companies listed on the Bourse have dropped several hundred per cent. since the last month. Efforts to save the situation are hampered by the rise in exchange against Italy.

It is reported that a new consortium has been formed with a capital of 2,000,000,000 lire in case it is necessary to intervene to support other credit institutions here and save 30,000,000,000 lire in deposits belonging to small depositors.

**Had 15,000,000 Lire Capital.**

The Banca Italiana di Sconto was established in 1915 with a capital of 15,000,000 lire. It came into great prominence in Italy during the war as a result of its efforts against foreign intrigue in Italy. One of the primary objects of its founders, including Senator Marconi, was to establish a purely Italian bank, as against the other so-called "free banks," which had been founded largely with foreign capital and were suspected of being foreign financial agents. This was especially true of the Banca Commerciale di Milano and the Credito Italiano, the former having been organized with German money and the latter with Swiss funds, while both were allied with the Deutsche Bank in Berlin.

The alliance between the Banca di Sconto and the Ansaldo followed soon afterward. This in turn led to a night within the circle of the banking "Big Four."

These four banks, of which the Banca di Sconto was only second to the Commerciale in importance, possessed a tremendous political power in Italy and

*Continued on Page Eight.*

**LONDON AGGRIEVED AT FRENCH STAND**

*Feeling That Bright Promises of Washington Parley May Be Dimmed.*

**FEAR REFLEX AT CANNES**

*Relationship of France to the Entente Strained by Antagonism.*

*Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. London, Dec. 29.*

The French attitude with regard to the submarine question has caused undisguised disappointment in official circles in London, with a growing alarm that all the happy promises of the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament and Far Eastern problems will not be fulfilled. The press here unanimously indorses the "grave words" of Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation in Washington, and disarmament is given the greatest prominence. The *Poll Moll Gazette* goes so far as to say that the French policy regarding submarines makes a farce of the Entente.

Downing Street does not yet believe that France's "no" is final, but thinks that in time public opinion will convert the French. One Foreign Office official told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here that this was another striking example of the French mixing internal politics with foreign affairs. He pointed out that Premier Briand was none too secure in the Premiership and was worried during the recent conference here with Mr. Lloyd George, with the result that their conversations were not as free as they might otherwise have been, and if Premier Briand weakened now on the French position in Washington, it would probably result disastrously for his Government. It is feared that this situation may be reflected at the Cannes meeting of the Allied Supreme Council, causing renewed irritation and further complications in the international situation.

**Must Build to Meet France.**

It is generally accepted here that any naval building program proposed by the United States must be based on the expansion of the pre-war naval strength in the various departments. British officials are agreed that if France holds out in her demands it will mean a naval-race in a new direction, with Great Britain maintaining the proportion whatever may be the cost. They reluctantly admit that this will greatly minimize the prospects of the success of the Washington conference. Reports that Mr. Hughes is in sympathy with Mr. Balfour's stand is a source of the greatest satisfaction in official circles here, and his agreement by the expansion of armaments not under consideration" is seized on by the press as equal in importance with Mr. Balfour's speech.

The *Poll Moll Gazette* says the French claim "has definitely banged the door at Washington upon all greater hopes for a naval reduction."

"While we regret this for its immediate consequences, we are compelled to find much graver significance in it as defining the attitude of France toward the Entente," it continues. "That the relationship already has become strained by the expansion of armaments exhibits toward British interests in many directions. But this stroke must raise the question of whether any meaningful agreement can henceforth be attached to it."

We can plainly take no risks from armament of such practical potency as is now foreshadowed as coming into existence. With such a submarine high seas menace, our flank is evident that we can accept no limit whatever upon our provisions for protective craft."

The situation thus reached becomes a sheer mockery of the realities which the world's eyes might be supposed to cover. When we see France deliberately brandishing a submarine which we have most to fear, and which we none but aggressive use it becomes almost a farce to pretend that the Entente has any virtue left in it."

**Blocks Channel Tunnel.**

The Star says: "The first result of France's mad lust for submarines is to drop a depth charge on another of France's pet schemes—the proposed Channel tunnel."

It adds that further development of this scheme is out of the question.

The *Daily News* says: "This country must be prepared to abandon the hope for the abolition of the submarine which were entertained when Mr. Balfour made his proposal in Washington. Mr. Balfour had no answer from France to his question. Against whom is this huge mass of submarines to be built? What a pity it is for future peace that France should have been so puffed up by the Washington conference that it has put it all at the London Times says: "Judging by speeches in the French Senate and the tone of the French press, the rejection of the British proposal for the abolition of the submarine and the

*Continued on Page Two.*

**BROADWAY LIMITED.**

Your convenience is admirably served by the Broadway Limited to Chicago. It leaves both Pennsylvania Station—adjointing the big hotel—and Hudson Terminal—the heart of the downtown big business district—at 2:35 P. M., and arrives Chicago 9:45 A. M.—an enroute of 20 hours over the best of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Short Line, the Rock Island.

**FRANCE FOR WORLD PARLEY TO DISCUSS UNDERSEA CRAFT**

*By LAURENCE HILLS. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 29.*

STILL maintaining that its position at Washington in regard to submarines was justified, the French Government now favors a world conference on undersea craft, at which, it is intimated, France is prepared to make concessions provided all nations are brought into an agreement.

An obviously inspired statement from the Foreign Office to-day while justifying the French attitude at Washington reveals France is sensitive to the criticism which it aroused and is sincerely desirous of another conference being held to adjust matters. Whether this is held in Washington or Europe is immaterial to France, if all nations, including Germany and even Russia, are invited.

The French contention is that the weakness in the Washington submarine discussion lay in the fact that only five Powers were represented, which, while controlling the capital ship situation, could not by any agreement among themselves preclude the danger of extensive submarine building by other nations not represented. With her capital ships reduced by the Hughes ratio a nation like Spain, France contends, not being a party to the Washington agreement, could, if strained relations arose, quickly put out submarines whose tonnage would exceed that to which France was restricted, and thus would place the French navy in a state of inferiority. The peril in this respect would be greater from Germany. France holds that all nations with negligible navies now must be brought under a common agreement when it comes to submarines, the situation differing entirely from that of capital ship limitation. These explanations, it is believed, were inspired by Premier Briand personally and probably will be voiced by the French delegation at Washington, which will favor the immediate calling of a general submarine conference.

## ROOT POINTS TO LUSITANIA, DECLARING WORLD OPINION CONDEMNS THE SUBMARINE

**Lodge, Underwood and Hughes Second His Strong Speech—Balfour, Agreeing, Wants Five Big Powers to Outlaw Ruthless Warfare at This Conference.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (Associated Press).—A resolution by Elihu Root reaffirming existing rules of naval warfare for surface craft and strict application of this code to submarine operating against merchant craft was accepted in principle to-day by the naval committee of the arms conference.

Mr. Root's second proposal, that a new rule of international law be initiated outlawing entirely submarine operations against merchantmen, was still under discussion when the committee adjourned for the day. It had been urged in addresses by each member of the American delegation and approved formally for the British group by Arthur J. Balfour. The other delegations still are to be heard on this subject.

In the form in which the first proposal was approved in principle and sent to subcommittee for final drafting the Root proposal sets out anew rules of visit and search belligerent craft must observe in dealing with commercial vessels, and couples with this the declaration that submarines must be governed by these rules.

**A Balfour Amendment.**

At the suggestion of Mr. Balfour the original preamble was amended in arrangement to read as follows: "The signatory Powers, desiring to make more effective the rules adapted by civilized nations for the protection of the lives of neutrals and noncombatants at sea in time of war, invite the adherence of all other civilized Powers to the following statement of established law, to the end that there may be a clear public understanding throughout the world of the standards of conduct by which the public opinion of the world is to pass judgment upon future belligerents."

In committing the resolution to a subcommittee headed by Mr. Root for final drafting, Secretary Hughes said he hoped it would "not be overlaid with lawyers' niceties" when it emerged. No one, he said, could write anything which lawyers could not improve, but when it came to "the expression of vague fears, to which lawyers so like to give expression," he added, he hoped "that such verbal criticisms would receive scant attention."

**Need of Declaration.**

It would have seemed "extraordinary indeed," Mr. Hughes declared, if the conference had not voiced "a most emphatic condemnation" of the "abhorrent practices" in submarine warfare indulged in during the recent war. But such a declaration was planned, he added, was timely and necessary because the conference had failed to reach an agreement either to ban submarines entirely or to limit each nation's tonnage in these craft.

"Such a declaration as the one proposed in the first (Root) resolution," he added, "will go to the whole world as an indication that while the committee could not agree on such limitation there was no disagreement on the

*Continued on Page Two.*

**ROBINSON—The Genius of Escape.**

Next Week—Ruth's Palace—Ado.

**OLD LAW AFFIRMED**

**Conference Agrees to It, but There Is Opposition to Barring All Attacks.**

**DRAFTING IS ORDERED**

**Delegates Evince Desire to Align Public Opinion Against Illegal Use.**

**PERIL IN FRENCH STAND**

**American Participation in Future Conferences Deemed Doubtful.**

*By LOUIS SEIBOLD. Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 29.*

Acting on the assumption that the French Government will adhere to its adverse submarine decision and that nothing can be accomplished in the direction of limiting tonnage of that type of warship, the conference naval committee of fifteen to-day devoted itself to the task of defining the status of undersea boats and prescribing rules to govern their operation.

The belief that existed among some of the delegates that the French decision may be modified in the coming conference at Cannes between Lloyd George and M. Briand is not shared by the representatives of the French Government; nor are the delegates of this country optimistic regarding such an eventuality. At any rate the matter has been set aside for the present and the American, British, Italian and Netherlands delegates at least persist in asserting that conference conclusions will be mainly satisfactory despite the attitude of the French Government in the submarine controversy.

It is quite probable that for the next four or five days the attention of conference delegates will be centered on the activities of the general naval committee in promoting agreements relating to the capital ship program and the regulation of the submarine as an agent of warfare.

**One Regulation Adopted.**

The Root resolution submitted yesterday by the American delegates for the regulation of submarines was used as the basis for discussions to-day. The first clause of Mr. Root's resolution was accepted in principle by unanimous decision and turned over to the drafting committee to be reduced to technical form.

Substantial progress was also made toward disposing of the second clause of the measure presented by Mr. Root, although there is marked division of sentiment as to the necessity of it.

The consideration of the two points in Mr. Root's resolution was marked by the frank exchange of views regarding submarine warfare. During the exchange of opinions between Mr. Root, Senator Lodge, Senator Underwood, Mr. Balfour, Lord Lee, Premier Borden of Canada, Mr. Salmon of New Zealand, Admiral de Bon, Mr. Hanhara and Senator Schanzer, the whole submarine issue was generally debated.

The consensus appeared to be that regardless of the question of limiting submarine tonnage, the conference should take a decided stand against the policies adopted by the German Admiralty in employing submarines to illegally destroy merchant ships and human life.

This in fact is the purpose of Mr. Root's resolution. It was described to-night by spokesmen of the American Government as an effort to provide "a deterrent on the illegal use of submarines which will be recognized and observed by all civilized countries."

The comments made by the delegates who discussed the matter before the naval committee to-day indicated a pronounced appreciation of the object of the measure and general sympathy with the necessity for it. There was, however, some uncertainty as to the application of the second feature of the resolution.

**Doctrine of Visit and Search.**

Two distinct questions related to Mr. Root's suggestion to the conference to-day, that submarines must capture or destroy merchant ships, or